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H. R. 6263

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1953

Mr. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by
4 quitclaim deed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, all
5 right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that
6 certain tract of land donated to the United States of America
7 by said Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, by deed dated
8 March 12, 1942, recorded in the land records of district 8,
9 division numbered 1, Territory of Alaska, on March 20,
10 1942, in volume S of deeds, at page 574, except a strip of
11 land seven feet in width located along the northeasterly
12 boundary of said tract.

A BILL

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By Mr. BARTLETT

JULY 13, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

gain or loss on the difference between the value of the property and the portion of the loan satisfied by the foreclosure.

(3) The following sections were modified by the committee, as indicated:

Sections 5001-5862: Includes numerous new House provisions relating to the administrative aspects of the excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, and machineguns and certain other firearms, including a provision providing for the use of returns in the payment of the alcohol and tobacco taxes. In addition to the adoption of a number of technical or clarifying amendments, the committee made the following changes in the House provisions:

(1) Payment of drawback claims with respect to the tax on distilled spirits will not be conditioned on proof of prior payment of the tax by the distiller or warehouseman. Instead the tax will be conditioned on establishing that the distilled spirits were withdrawn from bond and the appropriate tax determined.

(2) The charge for strip stamps (generally 1 cent per stamp) for containers for distilled spirits provided by present law and the House bill is to be removed and under the committee bill these stamps are to be supplied free of charge. These are not revenue stamps.

(3) The provision in the House bill providing that the cost of strip stamps used for tobacco (under the House and committee bill not revenue stamps) is to be defrayed by the users of the stamps was removed and under the committee bill these stamps are to be supplied free of charge.

(4) The effective date for the chapter on machineguns and certain other firearms and the provisions of chapter 51 relating to the use of brewery premises for producing and bottling soft drinks, and to the granting of authority for pilot operations, is made the day after the effective date of the act rather than January 1, 1955, the general effective date for these provisions.

(5) The forfeiture provisions for machineguns and other gangster-type weapons are made applicable in the case of violations of any of the provisions of chapter 53 and thus under the committee bill apply in the case of violations of such provisions as those relating to registration and importation.

(6) Sake is to be classified as beer as provided by present law rather than as a wine as provided by the House bill. Thus, the tax will continue at about 29 cents a gallon rather than being increased in most cases to 67 cents a gallon.

Section 166 (Deduction of) Bad Debts: Includes new House provisions providing for deduction of obligations which were business assets at time acquired although not when they became worthless and denying a bad-debt deduction in the case of the foreclosures described in section 1035 below. The committee removed the denial of the bad-debt deduction in the case of foreclosures under section 1035.

Section 613, Percentage Depletion: Includes new House provisions. The committee made the following changes in this section although it has not yet completed action on it:

(1) The rate of percentage depletion for uranium is increased from 15 to 23 percent.

(2) The reference to chemical grade limestone and metallurgical grade limestone in the specific 15-percent depletion category was stricken. Such limestone, as well as other limestone, however, will obtain depletion at a 15-percent rate if not used for road purposes as stone is used.

(3) The rate of percentage depletion for sodium chloride (salt) is increased from 5 to 10 percent.

(4) Slate, granite, and marble are to be given depletion at a 15-percent rate if used as dimension stone or as ornamental stone or if used for any purposes other than riprap, ballast, road material, etc. In addition, use of material as dimension stone and ornamental stone is not to be included as a test which will reduce the depletion allowable for any item from 15 to 5 percent.

(5) A technical change was made in applying the so-called stone-use test so as to apply this test when the material is sold by the mineowner.

(6) The term "all other minerals" was redefined as not including soil, sod, dirt, turf, mosses or water, or minerals from sea water, the air, or from similar inexhaustible sources.

(7) The term "extraction of the ores or minerals from the ground" under the House bill includes the extraction by mine-owners or operators of ores or minerals from the waste or residue of prior mining (thereby making these waste or residue materials eligible for percentage depletion), but does not apply in the case of a purchaser of such waste or residue or to a purchaser of rights to such waste or residue. The committee made it clear that percentage depletion treatment for waste or residue is to be allowed in the case of a successor in interest in a tax-free exchange (but not in the case of a direct sale).

(8) The term "ordinary treatment processes" in the case of coal was extended by the committee to include "dust allaying and antifreezing treatment." (The latter process is already allowed under present regulations.) In the case of phosphate rock the term "ordinary treatment process" is to include "sintering and nodulizing." The effect of these changes is to allow percentage depletion with respect to gross income resulting from these processes.

An amendment to reduce the rate of percentage depletion for oil from 27½ to 15 percent was rejected by the committee.

Section 614, Definition of Property: New House provision permitting a taxpayer to treat as one property for percentage-depletion purposes an aggregation of his separate operating mineral interests constituting all or a part of an operating unit. A change made by the committee permits an aggregation of interests in the case of owners of nonoperating interests (such as royalties) if such interests are in a single or contiguous tract in the case of a showing of exceptional hardship. The House bill permits the aggregation of properties only for purposes of percentage depletion. The committee decided to also permit aggregation in the case of cost depletion, but where this is used the properties must also be aggregated in computing basis for gain or loss.

Section 631, Gain or Loss in the Case of Timber or Coal (under present law capital-gains treatment is given to coal or timber held for more than 6 months if disposed of under a lease and also in the case of the cutting of timber held for more than 6 months): Includes new House provisions providing that certain expenses incurred in connection with the cutting of timber or the disposal of coal or timber by the lessor are to be treated as an adjustment to the basis of the coal or timber. The committee made the following changes with respect to timber:

(1) The timber provisions are to be rewritten so as to be separate from those relating to coal.

(2) Present law is to be restored as to the tax treatment of expenses incurred in connection with the cutting of timber.

(3) The "date of disposal" of timber is to be the "date the timber is cut" rather than the "date of the cutting contract" in the case of timber disposed of by lease.

(4) Timber for the purpose of this provision is to include Christmas trees. In the case of coal lessors a technical amendment was made to make it clear that if there is any loss on the disposal of any coal, that loss will be treated as a loss from real property used in a business.

Section 272, Cutting of Timber and Disposal of Coal or Timber: New House provision. Modified by the committee to delete all references to timber expenses. Technical changes were also made in the coal provisions.

Committee will continue consideration of this bill on Monday, May 24.

TELEVISION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications continued its hearings

on the development and status of UHF and on S. 3095, to regulate multiple ownership of television broadcast stations. Witnesses heard today are as follows: William Roberts, Washington, D. C.; Lou Poller, station WCAN-TV, Milwaukee; Jack Garrison, station KACY, St. Louis; Ronald Woodyard, station WIFE-TV, Dayton, Ohio; Robert J. Campbell, Dayton Education Foundation, Dayton, Ohio; Don Burton and William Craig, station WLBC-TV, Muncie, Ind.; Mortimer Loewi, station WIIV, Hollywood, Fla.; Morris Berman, New York Society of Engineers, New York; Sarkes Tarzian, station WTTV-TV, Bloomington, Ind.; Vincent J. Lutz, Association of TV Service Companies, St. Louis; Larry H. Israel, vice president, Telecasting, Inc., Pittsburgh; J. P. Beacom, station WJPB-TV, Fairmont, W. Va.; Philip Merryman, Southern Connecticut & Long Island TV Co. Association, Bridgeport, Conn.; Seymour Krieger, counsel, Joint Committee on Educational TV, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Townsend, station WKST, Newcastle, Pa.; Benedict Cottone, general counsel, UHF Coordinating Committee; and F. H. Patterson, San Francisco.

Hearings were recessed until June 3.

MOTOR-VEHICLE TIRES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee held hearings on S. 175, to provide for the distribution of motor-vehicle tires through independent tire dealers, with testimony favoring its enactment from George J. Burger, vice president, National Federation of Independent Businesses; Charles P. Raney, Jr., the Raney Tire Co., Akron, Ohio; and George H. Frates, Washington representative, National Association of Retail Druggists. Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

SOVIET TERROR METHODS

Committee on the Judiciary: Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings on Soviet military intelligence, with testimony (as translated by an interpreter) from Nikolai Khokhlov, until his recent escape to the West an official of the MVD, the Soviet secret police. Mr. Khokhlov told of the instructions given him to assassinate the leader of an anti-Soviet group, and displayed and explained the secret weapons which he was supplied with by the MVD for the carrying out of his assignments. Mr. Khokhlov also related some incidents surrounding his experience in the MVD. Recessed subject to call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, May 24, at 12 o'clock noon. For program see Congressional Program Ahead in this DIGEST.

Committee Meetings

LANDS—TOBACCO—WATER RESOURCES

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

S. 1399, amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association;

S. 1400, to release Federal reversionary rights in a tract of land located in Wake County, N. C.;

S. 3050, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding tobacco marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 458, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim retained rights in a certain tract of land to the Board of Education of Irwin County, Ga.;

H. R. 4928, amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a certain parcel of land to the city of Clifton, N. J.;

H. R. 6263, amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska; and

H. R. 8386, amended, to make applicable to the entire country the provisions relating to the conservation of water resources in the arid and semiarid areas of the United States.

The above action was taken in executive session. In open hearings on H. R. 8386, extending national water facilities, and H. R. 8656, to expand the insured loan program under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, favorable testimony was received from Kenneth L. Scott, Director, Agricultural Credit, Department of Agriculture; and R. B. McLeaish, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration.

MILITARY-NAVAL PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Armed Services: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 8726, as amended, the military-naval public works construction bill. Postponed, until June 3, further consideration of the Defense Department's proposal to authorize an additional \$350 million for construction of 25,000 family units, and rehabilitation of 10,000 substandard units already in existence.

HOUSING

Committee on Banking and Currency: Concluded informal executive discussions, with departmental officials,

LAND CONVEYANCE TO ROTARY CLUB OF KETCHIKAN,
ALASKA

MAY 28, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed

Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6263]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6263), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "Alaska," insert the words "for use for public purposes".

Page 1, line 12, at the end of the sentence add the following:

Such land shall be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United States of America.

STATEMENT

In 1942 the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, donated to the United States a tract of about 4 acres of land near Ketchikan which the Rotary Club had developed during the 1930's as a recreation area. At the time of the conveyance, the tract was adjacent to and contiguous with the Tongass National Forest and was easily administered along with the other national forest lands.

In 1952, the boundaries of the national forest were withdrawn several miles from the location of the 4-acre recreation tract so that this isolated area is now separated from the rest of the national forest and is quite difficult of proper administration.

The area is still used by the people of Ketchikan and the Rotary Club has indicated a willingness to resume its responsibility for the

area. This bill authorizes the return of this land to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, and the committee has added an amendment establishing the reversionary right of the United States in the event that the land shall cease to be used for public purposes.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

Following is the letter from the Department of Agriculture recommending enactment of H. R. 6263 and describing the situation in some detail:

NOVEMBER 9, 1953.

Hon. CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,
 House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. HOPE: This is in response to your request of July 18, 1953, for a report by this Department on H. R. 6263, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey back to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, a small tract of land which that club donated to the United States for national forest purposes in March 1942, except a strip 7 feet in width along the northeast boundary of said tract which will be retained by the United States to permit widening of an adjoining forest highway.

The parcel of land in question includes about 4.06 acres. The strip to be retained by the Government amounts to about 0.21 acre, so that 3.85 acres would be conveyed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan under the bill. This tract is located on the shore of Tongass Narrows a short distance south of the city of Ketchikan. It is used for public recreation, including swimming, by the people residing at Ketchikan and in that vicinity. Situated on the property are some picnicking facilities, a swimming pool formed by a small dam and levee, a bathhouse, and two toilets. The land was originally purchased and developed as a recreation area by the Rotary Club of Ketchikan in the early 1930's. The swimming pool, beach, and some other improvements were constructed by the club, which has also cooperatively financed additional work on the dam and helped with the maintenance and upkeep since the donation to the United States.

Some work was performed on the property under the Civilian Conservation Corps program in the early 1940's and a bathhouse was constructed and some minor repairs made by the Forest Service in 1947-48 at a cost of about \$3,500. Administration and maintenance have also been handled by the Forest Service. At the present time, the water system and toilets are in poor condition and must be repaired or replaced if they continue to be used. The bathhouse is serviceable in place but does not have much salvage value. Commercial value of the improvements therefore appears small. They are, however, useful in place and necessary for continued public use of the property for recreational purposes.

When donated to the United States, the tract was within the Tongass National Forest and adjacent to other national forest lands. In 1952 the boundaries of the national forest in the vicinity of Ketchikan were withdrawn and a substantial area of public lands eliminated from the national forest so as to make them available for disposition under applicable public land laws. Such action left this donated parcel isolated from other national forest areas. However, since it was donated as part of the national forest the tract remains under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Because of the withdrawal of the national forest boundary, the Forest Service activities in the immediate vicinity of the donated parcel have practically ceased. Consequently, administration and protection of this small tract have become more difficult and expensive. Available funds are not adequate to give it the management required or to properly maintain the improvements.

The northeasterly boundary of the tract in question is the southwesterly line of the present right-of-way of Forest Highway No. 1, called the South Tongass Highway. It is desirable to retain under the control of the United States the northerly 7 feet of the tract, that is, a strip of land about 7 feet wide adjoining the southerly boundary of the right-of-way of the forest highway, so that planned widening of the highway can be accomplished.

LAND CONVEYANCE TO ROTARY CLUB OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 3

This Department recommends that H. R. 6263 be enacted. Conveyance of the tract to the Rotary Club will relieve this Department of the responsibility of managing and maintaining the property and will facilitate local management and use. Such action is satisfactory to the Rotary Club. There is no present authority under which this Department can convey the land back to the donor.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that, from the standpoint of the program of the President, there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D MORSE, *Under Secretary.*



Private Calendar No. 702

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6263

[Report No. 1697]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1953

Mr. BARTLETT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 28, 1954

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by
4 quitclaim deed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, all
5 right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that
6 certain tract of land donated to the United States of America
7 by said Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, *for use for public*
8 *purposes*, by deed dated March 12, 1942, recorded in the
9 land records of district 8, division numbered 1, Territory of
10 Alaska, on March 20, 1942, in volume S of deeds, at page

1 574, except a strip of land seven feet in width located along
 2 the northeasterly boundary of said tract. *Such land shall*
 3 *be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the*
 4 *said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title*
 5 *thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United States*
 6 *of America.*

Private Calendar No. 702

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 6263

[Report No. 1697]

A BILL

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

By Mr. BARTLETT

JULY 13, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 9, 1954
For actions of June 8, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 105

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to continue 90% price supports and to report bill for disposal of surplus commodities to foreign countries. House passed amended version of bill to increase excess-tobacco penalty. House committee voted to report bill to transfer CCC seed to Forest Service, etc. House committee reported bill to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for fishery products. House debated Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Rep. Patman criticized bill to authorize increase in interest on farm-tenant loans. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of watershed bill and soil-conservation loans bill. House received appropriation estimate for forest roads and trails. Sen. Kefauver introduced and discussed bill to continue 90% price supports for 2 years. Rep. Byrd commended USDA for distribution of surplus commodities in W. Va. Senate committee ordered reported bill transferring Indian extension work to USDA, etc. Sens. Ferguson and Holland spoke in favor of flexible price supports. Sen. Gore and others recommended extension of Trade Agreements Act. Rep. Byrnes, Wis., introduced and discussed customs simplification bill.

HOUSE

- 1. PRICE SUPPORTS; SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Agriculture: Agreed to report to the House S. 2475, relative to sale and disposal of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries. The text of this Senate bill was replaced by language presently contained in the House committee print which has been under study by the committee... Voted (21 to 8) that the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of the parity price of the 1955 crop of any basic commodity, with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas." (p. D647.)
- 2. TOBACCO QUOTAS.** Vacated the previous passage of S. 3050, to increase the penalty on marketing tobacco in excess of quotas, and passed the bill again with an amendment by Rep. Deane, N. C., to make the bill effective July 1, 1955, instead of July 1, 1954 (p. 7413).
- 3. FISHERY PRODUCTS.** The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported without amendment S. 2802, to earmark part of Sec. 32 funds for education, publicity, and research on fish and related products for a temporary period (H. Rept. 1770)(p. 7454).

- LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9447 (pp. 7417-46). It is expected that the bill will be read for amendment beginning today. Rep. Marshall spoke in support of the vocational education item with respect to its application to agriculture (p. 7440).

Following are excerpts from the committee report:

Mexican farm labor program. "The bill includes \$1,521,000, a reduction of \$225,000 from the request, and \$207,000 from the amount appropriated for 1954. The amount approved is the full amount requested, except that no funds are included to cover the cost of medical examinations, estimated at \$225,000. After the budget was prepared, the Comptroller General ruled that these costs are legal charges against the revolving fund supported by fees charged the growers who use this labor."

Education. "Further endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.--The bill includes \$2,501,500, the full amount of the request and the same as the amount appropriated for 1954."

- CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. The Banking and Currency Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2987, to transfer certain surplus CCC seeds to the Forest Service and BLM for seeding (p. D647).
- FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee's public lands subcommittee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 1254, amended, to authorize long-term leases of Forest Service lands, etc. (p. D648).
- LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment S. 1400, to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to release the reversionary rights of the U. S. in and to a tract of former FHA land in Wake County, N. C. (p. 7412). This bill will now be sent to the President.

Passed as reported H. R. 6263, to return to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, a tract of land which had been donated to the Forest Service by the Club (p. 7413).

- FARM LOANS. Rep. Patman criticized H. R. 8656, which would authorize the Department to permit increased interest rates on insured loans under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 7436-7).
- SOIL CONSERVATION; FARM LOANS. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of his bill to authorize insured loans for soil-conservation expenses and the Hope-Aiken watershed bill (pp. 7451-3).
- 10. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an omnibus submission of supplemental appropriation estimates; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 428)(p. 7454). One of these items is \$16,000,000 for liquidation of obligations incurred for expenses and payment of contract earnings for forest roads and trails, pursuant to the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1954, of which \$9,500,000 would be derived by transfer from the 1955 appropriation for forest roads and trails.

SENATE

- 1. FORESTRY. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1399, to authorize sale of certain improvements on national forest land in Arizona to the Salt River Valley Water Users Association (p. 7379). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 2. EXTENSION SERVICE; MINERALS; RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs

CONVEYANCE OF LANDS IN ALASKA TO ROTARY CLUB OF KETCHIKAN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6263) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain tract of land donated to the United States of America by said Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, by deed dated March 12, 1942, recorded in the land records of district 8, division No. 1, Territory of Alaska, on March 20, 1942, in volume S of deeds, at page 574, except a strip of land 7 feet in width located along the northeasterly boundary of said tract.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "Alaska", insert the words "for use of public purposes."

Page 1, line 12, at the end the sentence add the following: "Such land shall be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United States of America."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the balance of the bills on the calendar are not to be called today. No reports have been filed.

The SPEAKER. If the committee is not prepared, the gentleman may ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the calendar be dispensed with.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bills on the Private Calendar be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

(Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act. The number that has been assigned to my bill is H. R. 9475. My bill is a companion bill to an earlier one introduced by the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. ST. GEORGE].

The purpose of this bill is to bring about the return of private property of individual German citizens and the estates and trusts of American citizens which have been taken by our Government. I believe that the action of this Congress of some years ago in regard to this matter was in error and that we should at this time undertake to rectify that.

It is my understanding that our Secretary of State, the Honorable John Foster Dulles, has taken the position that

private property of enemy citizens must not be confiscated, but held inviolate. This position is certainly sound, right, and in accord with American tradition. After all, the property in question is not enemy property within the strict sense of the word, nor is it enemy property within the spirit of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the interested departments can report favorably on this bill so that action can be taken in this Congress.

TOBACCO MARKETING PENALTY INCREASE

Mr. DEANE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to vacate the proceedings whereby the bill (S. 3050) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was amended, read a third time and passed on yesterday, for the purpose of offering a corrective amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DEANE: On page 1, line 13, strike out "July 1, 1954" and insert "July 1, 1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries may sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

AMENDING ACT OF CONGRESS OF SEPTEMBER 3, 1935 (49 STAT. 1085), AS AMENDED

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the act of Congress of September 3, 1935 (49 Stat. 1085), as amended, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 7, 1954.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to; and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE LATE HONORABLE MAURY MAVERICK

(Mr. KILDAY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KILDAY. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the death on yesterday afternoon of a distinguished former Member of this body, the Honorable Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, Tex.

Mr. Maverick served as a Member of this body during the 74th and 75th Congresses, from 1935 to 1939. He was a strong advocate of the causes he espoused. He was no compromiser on principle. He was an able, strong, and worthy opponent. Those he agreed with and those he disagreed with mourn his untimely passing.

Mr. Maverick was born in San Antonio, Tex., October 23, 1895. He was educated in the public schools of San Antonio, the Virginia Military Institute, and the University of Texas. He was admitted to the bar at the age of 20. He served as an infantry officer in World War I and was very severely wounded on October 4, 1918. He was cited for gallantry in action and extremely meritorious service, was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

At the age of 23 he became president of the San Antonio Bar Association. In 1929 he was elected tax collector of Bexar County and was reelected in 1931. He was elected to the 74th and 75th Congresses; and, subsequently, from 1939 to 1941 he served as mayor of his native city of San Antonio.

During World War II he served on the War Production Board and as head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

Mr. Maverick is survived by his wife, by his son, and by his daughter. All those who disagreed and all those who agreed with him extend to his family their heartfelt sympathy at his untimely passing, which marks the termination of a brilliant career at a rather early age.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KILDAY. I yield to the minority leader.

Mr. RAYBURN. I was saddened this morning when I read in the paper of the passing of our old friend, Mr. Maury Maverick, and when I say "old friend" I mean that, because he and I were friends throughout the years we knew each other.

As my colleague from that district has just said, many people agreed with Maury Maverick, and many others disagreed with him. He was a fighter, but he was a fair fighter. He was a highly intelligent and an intensely patriotic American citizen. He had a wonderful life, a useful life, and, by his temperament, it was an exciting life. We will not see many more of his kind.

I loved him, and he knew how to give love and friendship in return for love and friendship.

To his very able and brilliant wife, a lovely woman, and to his son and to his daughter I extend my deepest and most heartfelt sympathy.

(On request of Mr. KILDAY, and by unanimous consent, all Members were given permission to extend their remarks on the life, character, and public service of the late Hon. Maury Maverick.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was very sorry to learn about the passing of the Honorable Maury Maverick.

Maury enjoyed an active and wholesome life. I had the privilege of serving with him a number of years in the Congress; he was one of the most courageous and forthright men I have ever known. Even though he was standing alone, if he believed that he was right, he did not hesitate to announce himself on any proposal involving the public interest. It often happened that Maury's minority views later became recognized as majority views. He was always a crusader for what he believed was right and particularly in behalf of those proposals involving our national interests.

He was a patriotic man and one of the few who carried the scars of battle to his grave because of his devoted and courageous service to his country and in time of war and on the battlefield. Maury suffered intense, excruciating pain from gunshot wounds received upon the field of battle for many, many years as he was confined to hospital beds.

Maury was not only an original person, he was very versatile and always thinking of constructive things to do and doing them in the interest of all the people.

Maury Maverick is gone, but many of the fine and good things of life he inspired and encouraged will continue on.

There are two kinds of crusaders in our country: One kind that is always in a construction gang, crusading for something that is good and helpful to all the people; the other type crusader belongs to a wrecking crew, who is always thinking of self and becoming a party to things that are destructive. Maury was always in the construction gang and never in the wrecking crew.

Our country suffered a tremendous loss in the loss of Maury Maverick, who was one of America's greatest patriots—one of our greatest Americans.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Maury Maverick America loses a dynamic leader, a sincere earnest friend of all who needed help—a great Texan and a great patriot. It was my privilege to work with him in agricultural programs before my election to the Congress and I came to appreciate those qualities which brought distinction to him and to his family. I am grieved to learn of his untimely death.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, Maury Maverick was many things to many people, but to all men he was dynamic and personable. All will regret his untimely death. He brought vigor and life to every undertaking in which he engaged, and with few exceptions, he brought accomplishments.

He was at all times a controversial figure, but always a good public official.

Maury Maverick was shockingly frank, but refreshingly candid. He was a man of original thought, and never afraid to look ahead. Texas and the Nation will miss this unusual individualist.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor may have permission to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]?

There was no objection.

SIMPLIFICATION OF TARIFF SCHEDULES

(Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include an analysis of the Customs Simplification Act of 1954.)

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced H. R. 9476, a bill designed, first, to provide for the simplification of tariff schedules; second, to improve procedures for classifying articles not specifically enumerated in the tariff schedules; third, to improve procedures under the Anti-dumping Act of 1921; and, fourth, to close loopholes and remove conflicts and obsolete provisions in administrative provisions of the customs laws.

A beginning was made last year, in the Customs Simplification Act of 1953, in removing from the customs statutes provisions that caused unnecessary difficulty and delay in customs procedures. I am advised that this act has contributed greatly to the ability of the customs service, without increasing personnel, to reverse the trend of constantly rising backlogs of unliquidated entries, which had been continuous since the war, and to make great strides within the last 6 months toward getting on a current basis.

In his message of March 30, 1954, on foreign economic policy, the President pointed out that there is much more to be done in this direction and urged prompt action. This bill is intended to carry out these recommendations.

Title I directs the Tariff Commission, on the basis of a thorough study, to propose within 2 years a revision of the commodity classification schedule, for the purpose of reflecting changes in the character of imports since 1930, eliminating anomalies of classification, and simplifying the application of the classification schedules. Where, in this process, a rate is revised, either by consolidating the classification of separate commodities or by revising the form of the rate, the revised rate must produce the same amount of duty as the old rates, within specified tolerance. A peril-point provision is included, as well as a prohibition of transfers to the free list, or of any action inconsistent with section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

After the Tariff Commission has made its preliminary reclassification, adequate public hearings will be held. At the conclusion of these hearings, the Tariff Commission will revise its recommendations and submit them to the President. The President is then authorized to secure the necessary consents to the revised rates from the foreign nations with which the United States has trade agreements, and, having done so, to transmit the proposed schedules to Congress. If they are not disapproved as a unit by a majority of the authorized membership of either House of Congress within 60 days of submission, the President may proclaim the effectiveness of the new classification schedules.

Title II of the bill improves and simplifies the standards for classification of articles not specifically enumerated in the present tariff schedules.

Title III, which deals with the anti-dumping law, is intended to remove a possibility of unfair retroactivity which is interfering with the administration of the law, and to transfer the determination of injury to American industry required by the law from the Treasury to the Tariff Commission, which is better equipped to make that determination.

Title IV closes loopholes that have developed in tariffs on imports from insular possessions. Title V eliminates duplication between the Tariff and Trade-Mark Acts regarding the import of trade-marked articles. Title VI repeals obsolete administrative provisions of the Tariff Act; and title VII cures certain difficulties in its enforcement and administrative provisions. These provisions are further explained in the section-by-section analysis of the bill which I include as a part of my remarks.

This bill will, I am convinced, advance the President's program by carrying forward the work begun last year of simplifying customs procedures and tariff administration; and I intend to press for action on it at this session of Congress.

ANALYSIS OF THE CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 1954

TITLE I—REVISION OF CUSTOMS TARIFF SCHEDULES

Recent legislative proposals to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 have been directed at eliminating delay and uncertainty existing under that law as interpreted by the courts. The Customs Simplification Act of 1953 corrected a number of causes for such delay in the ordinary customs administrative processes. H. R. 6584, of this Congress, is designed to alleviate many of the uncertainties and reasons for delay in the standards and procedure for valuation of goods subject to ad valorem duties.

This leaves for consideration, among other things, the uncertainties and delays in the administration of the customs laws arising in connection with the determination of the proper classification of an imported article. A principal difficulty encountered by both experienced and inexperienced importers is the complexity and lack of systematic statement found in the tariff schedules as enacted in 1930 and since modified by statute and by actions under the flexible-tariff provisions and the trade-agreements program. These schedules today are conglomerations of provisions which have been carried from tariff act to tariff act for over 50 years, provisions newly devised in 1930 or in 1922, and provisions devised to meet the exigencies of duty

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6263

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by
4 quitclaim deed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, all
5 right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that
6 certain tract of land donated to the United States of America
7 by said Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, for use for public
8 purposes, by deed dated March 12, 1942, recorded in the
9 land records of district 8, division numbered 1, Territory of
10 Alaska, on March 20, 1942, in volume S of deeds, at page
11 574, except a strip of land seven feet in width located along

1 the northeasterly boundary of said tract. Such land shall
2 be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the
3 said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title
4 thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United
5 States of America.

Passed the House of Representatives June 8, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

JUNE 9 (legislative day, May 13), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

CONVEYANCE OF NATIONAL FOREST LAND IN ALASKA

JULY 14 (legislative day JULY 2), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6263]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6263) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, having considered same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The bill is explained in the House committee report (Rept. No. 1697), a copy of which is attached hereto as a part of this report. The amendments recommended by the House Committee on Agriculture were adopted by the House of Representatives and are included in the bill hereby reported.

[H. Rept. No. 1697, 83d Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6263), to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "Alaska," insert the words "for use for public purposes".

Page 1, line 12, at the end of the sentence add the following: "Such land shall be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United States of America."

STATEMENT

In 1942 the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, donated to the United States a tract of about 4 acres of land near Ketchikan which the Rotary Club had developed during the 1930's as a recreation area. At the time of the conveyance, the tract was adjacent to and contiguous with the Tongass National Forest and was easily administered along with the other national forest lands.

Calendar No. 1821

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

H. R. 6263

[Report No. 1809]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 14 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, without amendment

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by
4 quitclaim deed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, all
5 right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that
6 certain tract of land donated to the United States of America
7 by said Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, for use for public
8 purposes, by deed dated March 12, 1942, recorded in the
9 land records of district 8, division numbered 1, Territory of
10 Alaska, on March 20, 1942, in volume S of deeds, at page
11 574, except a strip of land seven feet in width located along

1 the northeasterly boundary of said tract. Such land shall
2 be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the
3 said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title
4 thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United
5 States of America.

Passed the House of Representatives June 8, 1954.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83^d CONGRESS
2^d Session

H. R. 6263

[Report No. 1809]

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

JUNE 9 (legislative day, MAY 13), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 14 (legislative day, JULY 2), 1954
Reported without amendment

"Longevity-step increases presently provided for employees through grade GS-10 are provided under the bill for employees through grade GS-15. These longevity steps are in the same amount as the present within-grade promotion steps, except that for GS-15, which has within-grade promotion steps of \$250 each, the longevity increase will be \$200. No employees in grades GS-11 through GS-15, under the provisions of the bill, may count past service for more than one longevity step increase.

"The Civil Service Commission is authorized to recruit qualified employees above the minimum rate of the grade for the position to which appointment is made in cases where a sufficient number of qualified eligibles cannot be secured at the regular entrance rate.

"Provides for abolishing the Crafts, Protective, and Custodial (CPC) schedule. The 115,000 employees paid under this schedule will be divided into 2 groups. The first group consists of approximately 65,000, who will have their pay set by local wage boards. The second group comprises approximately 50,000, who will be paid under Classification Act schedules. This will be worked out over a period of time by the Civil Service Commission under procedures provided for in the bill.

"Provides a system of premium compensation for classified employees. This includes overtime compensation at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the regular rate of basic compensation not in excess of the top salary grade for GS-9 (\$5,810) or the regular straight-time rate, whichever is greater; night differential at the rate of 10 percent of the regular rate of basic compensation; holiday pay (not overtime) at a rate equal to the regular pay in addition to such regular pay; and standby time at appropriate rates determined by department heads with the approval of the Civil Service Commission (except for fighters) not in excess of 25% of the regular rate of basic compensation for GS-9. Fire fighters will receive the premium compensation benefits, but are not restricted by the 25 percent minimum. No premium pay may apply to raise the compensation of an individual to more than \$12,800.

"The bill also contains a section on an incentive-awards program similar to the one contained in the Senate bill and to H. R. 7774.

"It includes a provision whereby employees who are passed over on civil-service employment registers solely because of their sex, may appeal to the Civil Service Commission.

"The present requirement that accumulated annual leave be liquidated down to 30 days is lifted and classified and postal employees may, under the bill, accumulate up to 60 days (90 days for those outside the U. S.) but may not be paid upon termination for more than 30 days plus current accrued leave...

"Employees required to wear uniforms will be paid a uniform allowance to cover the cost of such uniforms up to \$100 annually.

"The committee amendment does not include any provision for repeal or modification of the present law which relates to appointments, promotions, and reinstatements on a temporary basis. Originally H. R. 8093 did contain a repeal provision. Since the Senate bill (S. 2665) contains a provision for completely repealing it, the whole matter may be considered in the conference on the bill."

12. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955, was reported by the Appropriations Committee. For provisions of the bill of interest to this Department, see the attachment to this Digest.

SENATE - July 17

13. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Knowland spoke in support of the Administration's farm program and said high, rigid supports endanger the entire price-support program (pp. 10276-8).
Discussed briefly S. 3052, the farm program bill, during calendar call (p. 10251).
14. FARM LOANS. Passed as reported S. 3339, to authorize FCA to make loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner, until June 30, 1959, and increases the authorized amount of individual loans under this authority from \$7,500 to \$15,000 (pp. 10249-50).
15. BEEF PURCHASES. Sen. Carlson recommended reinstitution of the USDA beef purchasing program as a drought relief measure (p. 10231).
16. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, the atomic energy bill, with much of the debate centering upon TVA (pp. 10232-7, 10252-62, 10278-94).
17. LAND TRANSFERS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6263, to return to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, a tract of national forest land (p. 10250). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed without amendment H. R. 4928, to authorize sale of a tract of research land to Clifton, N. J. (p. 10250).
18. STRATEGIC MATERIALS. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 271, to continue the investigation of accessibility of strategic and critical materials by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (pp. 10244-5).
19. TRANSPORTATION. Discussed and passed over S. 904, to standardize rates on household goods shipped by the Government for its employees (pp. 10245-6).
20. RECLAMATION. Sen. Watkins spoke in favor of the upper Colorado River reclamation project (pp. 10262-76).
21. COMMITTEE STAFFS. Reports on disbursements to/committees' staffs were inserted in the Record (pp. 10224-30).
Senate
22. RECESSED until Mon., July 19 (pp. 10295-6). Legislative program: Sen. Knowland announced that the following bills will be among those to be taken up after the atomic-energy bill, but not necessarily in this order: Unemployment compensation, foreign aid, farm program (pp. 10251-2).

BILLS INTRODUCED

23. TRANSPORTATION. S. Res. 284, by Sen. Kennedy (for himself and others), to provide for a study of New England transportation problems; to Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 10153-4.)
24. WHEAT. S. 3766, by Sen. Murray (for himself and Sen. Humphrey), to provide that the referendum with respect to the national marketing quota for the 1955 crop of wheat shall be held not earlier than Aug. 14, 1954, nor later than Aug. 28, 1954; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Remarks of author. (p. 10231.)
25. TRANSPORTATION. S. J. Res. 178, to establish a Federal Highways Commission to make recommendations with respect to transcontinental and midcontinental highways; to Public Works Committee (p. 10231).

defense as is the airport in Philadelphia. Already the city of Philadelphia has expended, in the development of the present airport, in excess of \$30 million, and it is desirous of making further large improvements to the airport. It is not only one of the most important airports in the eastern part of the United States, but one of the largest.

In order to raise funds for various further improvements, including lengthening the runways, it is necessary that the city of Philadelphia raise further funds. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, there exists what is known as an authority act, whereby a municipal subdivision of the State, under certain conditions, and based on the value of the property borrowed upon, can increase its indebtedness for the purpose of making improvements. With the present outstanding claim of the Federal Government, it is impossible for the city to borrow the money in that manner in order to make the improvements.

It was also testified that if the bill were passed, the city, pursuant to the method I have explained would be prepared immediately to make further improvements to the extent of \$10 million, in addition to the \$30 million already expended, which improvements would accrue to the benefit of the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3630) to permit the city of Philadelphia to further develop the Hog Island tract as an air, rail, and marine terminal by directing the Secretary of Commerce to release the city of Philadelphia from the fulfillment of certain conditions contained in the existing deed which restrict further development, which has been reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments, on page 1, line 5, after the word "conditions", to strike out "of" and insert "for the benefit of the United States set forth in", and on page 2, line 9, after the word "trusts", to insert "for the benefit of the United States", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to release the city of Philadelphia from the fulfillment of any and all conditions for the benefit of the United States set forth in a deed of the United States, acting through the United States Shipping Board, dated the 23d day of July 1930, relating to a tract of land, known as Hog Island, situated partly in the township of Tinicum in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania and partly in the 40th ward of the city of Philadelphia, comprising 951 acres more or less; and to execute in proper form a full and complete release and discharge of the yearly ground rent reserved to the United States under and pursuant to said deed, and relieving the city of Philadelphia from the fulfillment of any and all covenants, conditions, and trusts for the benefit of the United States set forth in said deed.

SEC. 2. The execution of the aforesaid release shall be made without consideration therefor and upon condition that the aforesaid tract shall be held, used, and developed as and for an air, rail, and marine terminal for the promotion and furtherance of the interstate and foreign commerce of the

United States, and for industrial purposes related thereto: *Provided*, That the premises shall not be disposed of by the city of Philadelphia by conveyance or sale, except in furtherance of the public purposes herein set forth. The release shall contain a further provision that whenever the Congress of the United States shall declare a state of war or other national emergency the United States shall have the right to enter upon the premises and use the same or any part thereof owned by the city of Philadelphia for a period not to exceed the duration of such state of war or national emergency plus 6 months, and upon cessation of such use said premises shall revert to the city of Philadelphia: *Provided however*, That the United States shall be responsible during the period of such use for the maintenance of all of the property so used, and shall pay a fair rental for the use of any structures or other improvements which have been added thereto, said rental to include all debt service charges or other obligations arising out of the financing of all structures or improvements on the aforesaid premises.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LOANS BY THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

The bill (S. 3339) to authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I request an explanation of the bill.

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, as the record discloses, the senior Senator from Kansas is a cosponsor of this measure, together with the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

The bill authorizes the Farm Credit Administration to make until June 30, 1959, loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner. The authority for such loans expired on July 1, 1947. In addition, the bill would make the maximum amount of the loans \$15,000, instead of \$7,500.

Second, the bill would liberalize the provision for deferring the principal installments.

Third, the bill would permit the interest rate on the extension of loans to be continued at the same rate applicable to the loans.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. I am glad to yield.

Mr. GORE. As I have listened to the explanation being made by the able Senator from Kansas, I wonder why it is necessary to revive secondary mortgage availability to the farmers during this period. The program expired, as I believe the Senator from Kansas said, in 1947. Why is it necessary in 1954 to revive that program?

Mr. SCHOEPPPEL. Mr. President, I may say, for the benefit of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who has just arrived on the floor, that the Senator from Tennessee has requested a statement of the reason for the necessity

of this proposed legislation, when, as a matter of fact, the authority to make loans of this type expired on July 1, 1947.

Mr. GORE. I may say that I was struck by the dates involved and by the fact that, heretofore, farmers have not been in particular need of secondary mortgages. However, now they seem to be found necessary. I was requesting an explanation.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Tennessee that at the time when trouble arose in connection with the livestock industry, a year or so ago, livestock prices dropped very drastically. Feed prices did not drop. As a result, many cattlemen and others were caught in difficulty.

It is anticipated that if the drought continues in southern Colorado, central Texas, all of eastern New Mexico, parts of the western section of Kansas, and the panhandle of Oklahoma, stockmen and farmers who have exhausted their present credit facilities will have a great deal of trouble arranging for loans. The authority provided by this measure will not necessarily have to be exercised; but many years ago the Land Bank Commissioner type of loan was found to be extremely useful.

At the present time there is no need for the enactment of this measure. It happens to be my opinion, however, that if the drought continues in the areas where there now has been drought for 4 years, the farmers and stockmen will be in need of additional types of financial aid and credit.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I understood we had special programs for drought relief. I shall not oppose the bill if the farmers are in such distressed condition, whether because of prices or the inadequacy of the farm program or because of the drought. I am willing to extend a helping hand. However, I was struck by the necessity of providing now for this program.

Mr. ANDERSON. I wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee that enactment of this measure is not now required. However, I anticipate it will be required this fall. It was because of my belief that enactment of the bill will be required that I originally suggested that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL] and I cooperate on this measure. He and I drove through five of the Western States—not viewing those areas from the air, but going by automobile directly to the places of extreme drought. There are areas of the United States where drought relief has terminated at the present time; as of July 15 the supplying of protein meal was stopped. It will be resumed in the States where the governors have decided to have a hay program.

However, this is the fifth straight season of drought. In the first year the farmers arranged for small loans from their banks. About the second year they went to the Farm Credit Administration. After a while they obtained some help from the Farm Home Administration. But after about 5 years the stockmen and farmers are in real trouble.

So my feeling is that with 10 million surplus cattle on the ranges, if the

drought continues, there will be a rush to the market, and in that event there will be a collapse of prices, and at that time this provision will be needed.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the Senator from New Mexico on his record, not only in this case but as a great Secretary of Agriculture and an outstanding farmer before he became one of the outstanding Members of the United States Senate. I congratulate him upon foreseeing the needs of the farmers and trying to alleviate their difficulties under such circumstances.

I feel that the difficulties of the farmers may be more severe than is anticipated. Because of that, I shall withhold objection.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I think the bill is a sound one and is much needed. I merely wish to express doubt as to whether the Senator from New Mexico is completely correct when he says the bill is not needed now. It is my understanding that even a year ago a considerable amount of loans of this particular type, under the provision now proposed, could have been made and would have been made in the drought areas, for the reason that when the emergency program is ended stockmen may be supplied with hay and grain, and the assistance needed for immediate relief may be given, but that will not put the stockmen back on a profit-making and going-business basis, because the damage the drought does to the herds and facilities is so great that it is impossible even to begin to take care of that damage simply by supplying the stockmen with hay for starving cattle, or with grain to help fatten a few of the cattle the farmers or stockmen may wish to get on the way to market.

In this case we are dealing with the problem of supplying these particular stockmen and farmers with the loans they need in order to get back to a profitable basis of operation. In some instances they must buy new stock. The emergency relief is of no assistance to them, for example, in buying new breeding stock, if as a result of the drought they find it necessary really to get rid of stock that no longer is fit for breeding purposes.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I could not agree more fully with the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 339) to authorize the Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the type formerly made by the Land Bank Commissioner, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Farm Credit Administration is authorized to exercise the authority conferred upon the Land Bank Commissioner by part 3 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1016-1019).

SEC. 2. Section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1016), is amended—

(a) By amending the first sentence thereof (12 U. S. C., 1946 edition, 1016 (a)), as partially repealed by section 206 (h) of the act of June 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 208), to read as follows: "Loans to any farmer as hereinafter provided shall be secured by a first or second mortgage upon the whole or any part of the farm property, real or personal, including crops, of the farmer.";

(b) By substituting "\$15,000" for "\$7,500" in the second sentence thereof (12 U. S. C. 1016 (b), first sentence);

(c) By amending the proviso at the end of the fourth sentence thereof (12 U. S. C. 1016 (c), first sentence), to read as follows: "Provided, That any borrower under this section may be permitted to defer payment of the principal portions of installments on his loan for a period not exceeding 5 years under regulations prescribed by the Farm Credit Administration"; and

(d) By amending the 11th sentence thereof (12 U. S. C. 1016 (g), first sentence), to read as follows: "The Farm Credit Administration shall make loans under this section on behalf of and in the name of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, but no such loans shall be made after June 30, 1959, except for the purpose of refinancing loans previously made under this section."

SEC. 3. The second sentence of section 4 (b) of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1020d, second sentence), is amended by striking out "at a rate not exceeding 5 percent per annum" and inserting in lieu thereof "at a rate not exceeding the rate of interest on the loan."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS IN ALASKA TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA

The bill (H. R. 6263) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, was announced as next in order.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is requested.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, this is a House bill. The information given to the Senate committee is to the effect that these 4 acres of land were developed by the Ketchikan, Alaska, Rotary Club sometime during the 1930's; and during the war they were turned over to the Forest Service, inasmuch as at that time the land was included within the area of the Tongass National Forest. These 4 acres were used as a recreational ground.

Since that time the boundaries of the forest have been drawn back several miles, leaving the 4-acre recreational tract where it is rather difficult for the Forest Service to handle it. The Rotary Club says it will take it back and operate it. The bill would turn the 4 acres, with the exception of 7 feet, which is desired for a right-of-way, back to the Rotary Club to be owned by them so long as the property is operated for the public benefit. That is all I know about it.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from Vermont think I am correct in my understanding that this land was transferred to the Federal Government in the first instance for a specific use, to be held by the Federal Government so long as it was able to use it for that purpose, but that it no longer has any use for it for that purpose, and therefore the land should go back to the people who originally made it available to the Federal Government?

Mr. AIKEN. That is my understanding.

Mr. MORSE. That is my understanding. However, for the record, in order that this case will never be cited as a precedent against me, that explanation makes it clear that the bill does not violate the Morse formula.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I am quite sure that the purpose of the bill is such that it does not in any way violate the Morse formula.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6263) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LAND TO THE CITY OF CLIFTON, N. J.

The bill (H. R. 4928) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a certain parcel of land to the city of Clifton, N. J., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation? The report indicates that this is a very valuable piece of land. I have no objection to its conveyance, but the Record ought to show the conditions under which it is conveyed, and whether or not the Government is receiving proper reimbursement.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I think it should be said that this bill is exactly in accordance with the Morse formula, which has heretofore been cited.

Mr. MORSE. It is better than the Morse formula.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. It is better than the Morse formula.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am delighted to find a bill coming before the Senate that is better than the Morse formula. I congratulate the Senator from New Jersey. This bill provides for the payment of 75 percent of the appraised fair market value.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I should like to observe that many good things come from New Jersey.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 4928) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Public Law 525 - 83d Congress
Chapter 567 - 2d Session
H. R. 6263

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 529.

To authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain lands in Alaska to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to convey by quitclaim deed to the Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to that certain tract of land donated to the United States of America by said Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska, for use for public purposes, by deed dated March 12, 1942, recorded in the land records of district 8, division numbered 1, Territory of Alaska, on March 20, 1942, in volume S of deeds, at page 574, except a strip of land seven feet in width located along the northeasterly boundary of said tract. Such land shall be conveyed on the express condition that if at any time the said lands shall cease to be used for public purposes title thereto shall revert to and become vested in the United States of America. Rotary Club of Ketchikan, Alaska. Conveyance. Use.

Approved July 26, 1954.

